

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1745.

TRUE STATE of the SMUGGLING, &c. of TEA, with an effectual METHOD for preventing it.

In the Year 1736, the Excise upon Tea brought in but 150000*l*. Smuggling being then got to a great Height, the Legislature thought proper to pass an Act, by which a general Pardon was granted to all Smugglers, till the 1st of April, that Year; and it was also made Felony, for any Three Persons, together, to go armed within the Distance from the Sea-Shore.

Notwithstanding this good an Effect, that, in the Year 1737, the Excise upon Tea produced ——— *l*. 227000

the said Act having, since that Time, been faintly put in Execution, the Evil has been continually increasing, in the following Extract from the Excise-Books plainly shews; viz.

1738		the Excise on 1097500 of Tea, yielded, —		<i>l</i> .	
1739	to that Day Twelvemonth	Ditto	1026000	Ditto	205200
1740		Do	880700	Do	176140
1741		Do	836100	Do	167240
1742		Do	797200	Do	159400
1743		Do	708500	Do	141700
(being only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Year)		Do	464000	92800 Do	123800
1744			155000	31000 Do	—

Then allowing more * ——— *l*. 17332
* Viz. for the succeeding Quarter, from Christmas to Lady-day.

above, add the Customs of 14 per Cent. now paid on Tea ad Valorem, computed (on an Average) per lb. on 619000 lb. makes ——— *l*. 141132

and Custom upon Tea, from Lady-day 1744, to Lady-day 1745.

REMEDY proposed.

yearly Consumption of Tea, in Great Britain, at a moderate Computation, is at least 1000000 lb. Excise on which will probably be paid into the Revenue, if reduced from 4*s*. to 1*s*. and

on the said 1000000 lb. (if raised from 14 to 18 per Cent. and valued, on an Average, at 1*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.) will bring in ——— *l*. 112000

Total *l*. 212000

N.B. This additional Custom of 14 per Cent. ad Valorem, will fall heaviest upon the Fine Tea, and consequently, ease the inferior Sorts.

It will effectually cure one of the greatest Evils a Nation ever laboured under, by preventing, as 'tis more than 150000 *l*. Specie going yearly out of this Kingdom, chiefly to France.

The Smuggling of Tea is attended with many other pernicious Consequences, such as the Ruining of great Quantities of our Woollen Goods, as also the sending of our Wool to France: Not to mention, that, as we are now, this infamous Practice gives our most inveterate Enemy the easiest Opportunity of getting the Intelligence from Hence; to the great Hazard of our Navy, and the vast Detriment of the Trade of this Kingdom, which will plainly appear, by comparing the Importations of our East India Company, and that of France, for the Year; altho' it is well known, their Consumption of Tea is very small.

Tea imported by the English E. I. Co.

Tea imported by the French E. I. Co.

lb.		lb.	
1037360	—	887581	—
1970600	—	978500	—
1464700	—	1113787	—
1251400	—	1285276	—
1760600	—	1229244	—
1645500	—	1141880	—
725700	—	1991414	—

The Weights in France being about 9 per C. heavier than in England, this therefore must be added to our Importations. And it is further to be observed, that our E. I. Co. have near 1800000 lb. of Tea re-ceived (unfired) whereas the French Co. have sold the Whole of theirs.

Numbers of desperate Persons, completely armed, and Horses employed in this Trade, gives great Trouble to many of his Majesty's good Subjects; especially to such who live near the Coasts where the large Vessels are chiefly landed: The frequent Murders and Rapine they commit, call aloud to put a Stop to their Trade, which, it is humbly apprehended, can no Way be so effectually done, as by removing the Temp-

expects another Express, with Dispatches of great Importance; after which, it is said, he will enter into a Conference with our Ministers. Count Gyllembourg, who is at the Head of our Affairs, has been lately attacked by a most violent Fit of the Gravel, which is indeed gone off, but has left him so weak, that it is very doubtful whether he will be ever able to meddle again with Business. In the mean time, People are much divided in their Sentiments, as to the Turn that Affairs may take in the Empire, and what Share his Majesty will be pleased to take in them, in right of his Dominions in that Country. Some say one Thing, some another, but those who are thought to have the best Intelligence incline to believe, that all will be left to Prince William.

Genoa, March 13. Our Regency is still in the greatest Perplexity possible, which we perceive has been increased rather than lessened, by some Dispatches lately received from London: They continue nevertheless to fortify, in the best manner possible, all the Avenues of this City, and to dispose every Thing, so as that we may have nothing to fear from the English Fleet, in case they should have Orders to set against us. We are likewise making the necessary Dispositions for the March of the Forces, and for that purpose have provided no less than 1000 Mules. It is thought, that by the End of the current Month we shall be able to judge with Certainty of the Intention of these Measures.

Bologna, March 13. It is certain, that the whole Army of General Count de Gages, is advanced as far as Foligno. It is said, his Forces amount to 30,000 effective Men; and that they daily expect farther Reinforcements. The Austrian Troops which were at Crevalcora, at Cento, and in other advanced Posts, have been recalled to the Camp of Imola. It is thought Prince Lobkowitz will retire behind the Panaro, where that Army will be reinforced by all the Regular Troops at present in Tuscany; and who, it is said, have already received the Grand Duke's Orders for that Purpose.

Turin, March 6. The Spaniards continue to advance on the Side of Oniglia; upon which, his Majesty has ordered some Regular Troops that Way. According to the best Accounts we have been able to obtain, the Enemy has already received great Reinforcements, and are in expectation of greater; notwithstanding which, if we have the Succours we expect from the Austrians, and out of Switzerland, we make no great Doubt of supporting ourselves against all the Efforts of the Allies; tho' it is said, they will make much greater this Campaign than they did the last.

Berlin, March 27. His Majesty, as soon as he arrived at Breslau, made the following Promotions; viz. Field-Marshal, General de Buddenbroek and Flantz; Generals of Foot, de Ralckstein, de Kleist, and de Jeetz; Lieutenant-Generals, Count de Dohna, Margrave de Bareith, Counts Poldowski and Rothenbourg, and the Prince of Prussia; Majors-General, Kalfow, Schwartz-Schwerin, Roquest, and Schwerin. We expect, in a short Time here, a Minister from the Court of Hanover, which some say will be Mr. Monkhaufen, in order to confer with our Ministers on the Means of restoring Peace to Germany, which is said to be owing to the timely and pressing Interposition of the Czarina; who, it is said, will use her good Offices with like Zeal; and it is hoped, with equal Success at the Court of Vienna. In the mean time, our Military Preparations go on with all imaginable Vigour.

Vienna, March 20. It is generally believed here, that Prince Lobkowitz is already removed from the Command in Italy, in which he is to be succeeded by Count Bathiani, who is to have under him the Generals Schulerberg and Botta; who, it is said, will be sent into Tuscany, in order to have the Direction of Military Affairs there, instead of the Count de Breithwitz. A Report is spread here, as if Affairs were adjusted between the Queen our Sovereign, and the Elector Palatine; in consequence of which, his Highness is to withdraw his Forces from Bavaria; but this seems to be a little inconsistent with another Piece of News, that we are but too certain is very well founded; which is, that the Elector of Bavaria has fully, and peremptorily, declared himself in Favour of the French System.

Limbourg, March 28. M. Maillebois, whose Head Quarters are at Overysel, sent, the Day before Yesterday, for three Persons, who are well acquainted with the Country, in order to serve for Guides to as many Detachments, that are to be employed in securing the Country. The Army of the Allies, at present, occupy their old Posts, where they have been hitherto tolerably supplied with Provisions and Forage; but it is to be feared, that they will be soon in great Distress for both, on Account of the Interruption of the Navigation of the Rhine. There

Monday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Constantinople, February 16.

THE Notions of People here change every Day according to the different Reports that are thrown out by the Court; the last of which is always supposed to be the best founded. At present we are told, that there are two Deputies arrived here from the Lefghis, in order to demand Succours, that Nadir Shah has made himself so much restless, by his tyrannical Oppressions, that there is nothing easier than to oblige him to relinquish his Government, by affording a sufficient Supply of Arms and Ammunition. According to this Plan, the Khan of the Crim Tartars has directed the Khan of the Malecontents. According to this Plan, 10,000 Men immediately, to whom the B. Shah and Romelia are to join 9000, which are to be sent to Asia, in order to execute this Project. At the same time, a Body of 300 Men is lately returned from the Army, and a few Days ago, as his Sublimity was going to the Mosque, one of these Deputies presented him with a Memorial, containing an Account of the Hardships under which they laboured;

which the Emperor received and read, and afterwards spoke to the Grand Vizier to give them Satisfaction, who ordered each of them a new Suit of Cloaths, and the Arrears of his Pay; upon which they very readily offered to go back to the Army.

Petersburgh, March 9. All Degrees of People here express a very great Concern, on account of the approaching Loss of the British Minister Lord Trawley, who is universally esteemed and beloved. At his Return from his last Audience, he sent the Master of the Ceremonies his State Berlin, which is very richly lined. It is very manifest here, that the Empress our Sovereign is much more inclined to give Peace to Europe by an effectual Mediation, than by joining with any of the Parties at War to establish that System they would be glad to see fixed. It is said, that till the Return of a Courier from London, the Generals that are to be sent with the Corps of Auxiliaries, that are speedily to march for the King of Great Britain's Service, cannot be absolutely settled. This is the only Thing that detains those Troops at present, and we expect every Day to see this Obstacle removed.

Stockholm, March 16. A Person of Distinction is lately arrived here from Petersburg, who by the Badness of the Roads, and the Deepness of the Snow, was a whole Month in his Passage. General Lubras speedily

has been lately a very smart Skirmish in the Neighbourhood of Weibourg, in which the French have had the worse. It is reported, that M. Millebois has obliged the Elector of Mentz to take certain Steps which were prescribed to him, by threatening to bombard his Capital in case of Refusal.

HOME PORTS.

Greenock, March 14. Arrived the Edward and Jean, Craig, from Dublin. Sailed the Elizabeth, Geils, the Peggy, Walkinshaw, the Prince George, Couiter, and the Boyd, Main, for Virginia; also the Bee, Lorimer, for Dublin.

Bristol, March 23. This Day arrived the Anne Galley, Chilcot, from Jamaica in six Weeks and four Days. Our latest Dates are the 3d of February, which refer us to Copies of the 12th and 23d of December, and also in January, by the Way of New York. Those of the 23d of December were sent by the Nelly, Captain Stewart, bound to London, who is not yet heard of. The Letters by this Ship give no Account of the Hurricane. With this Ship sailed the Nassau, Wilson, the Pompey, —, and a Pink Snow, for London; the Bristol Merchant, Rowles, the Louisa, Swimmer, and the Caesar, Swimmer, for Bristol; the True Love, —, and the Three Sisters, Ware, for Glasgow; the Willoughby, Talbot, for Liverpool, with many others, but can get no Particulars. They were all left well thro' the Passage, except the Pompey for London, and the Bristol Merchant, Rowles, for Bristol, who put into Crooked Island, being leaky. The Queen Mary, Williams, the Seymour, Lewis, the Florimel, Fitzherbert, and the Celia, Blake, all of Bristol, were ashore, but are got off again. The former has much of her Cargo damaged, as is also the Ship, but can't give any Particulars of the rest. The Mary, —, the Ligunia, Angwin, and the Expedition, Pringle, of London, with many others, were ashore, but are got off. The Queen Elizabeth, Harvey, the Palmtree, Deighton, the Tryon, Robins, the Philip, Neale, and the Industry, —, all of Bristol, are lost. The St. Albans, Greenwich, Lark Hulk, Basilisk Bomb, and Bonetta Sloop, are all lost. Arrived at Jamaica, the Celia, Blake, the Eagle, Hellings, the Jamaica Packet, Lauderdale, the —, Smith, from Bristol and Cork, the Dispatch, Wasburg, from Bristol, the William Brigantine, from Cork, the Pardoe and Ogden, both from Africa, and several from Liverpool, &c. with two from London, who were of Admiral Daves's Fleet. An Insurrection of the Negroes was discovered on the 24th of December, and about 100 of them were condemned to be hang'd, burnt, &c. No other Ships would arrive till after Admiral Daves's Arrival.

Plymouth, March 24. Yesterday sailed Admiral Martin, with eight Men of War, on a Cruise. Remain the outward-bound Ships as per list.

Pool, March 23. Came in the Elizabeth, Mills, and the William and Thomas, Lander, both from London.

Cowes, March 23. Wind S. On the 20th sailed the Alexander, Rossi, to Spithead, to take Convoy for Barbados: On the 21st sailed the Jonge Jacob, Dezeuw, of and for Rotterdam from Portsmouth.

Southampton, March 23. On the 20th arrived here his Majesty's Sloop Vulture and Lizard, from Guernsey and Jersey, with the following Vessels under their Convoy from the said Islands for this Port; viz. the Judith, Brohoe, the Margaret, Enouf, the Two Brothers, Allen, the Hope, La Viscounte, the Friends Delight, Falla, the Philip, Butler, the St. Childeau, Mourant, the Guernsey Packet, Du Putron, the Elizabeth, Le Gros, the Three Brothers, Adams, the John, Pippin, the John and Mary, Witt, the Only Brother, Snow, the Happy Return, Gordon, the Hope, Brovard, the Trial, Rabby, and the Charity, Fry, all from Guernsey; the Friendship, Perchard, the Friends Delight, Luce, the Mary, Bosquet, and the Elizabeth, Melferoy, all from Jersey. Sailed the St. Andrew, Watson, for Madeira. Wind S. W.

Dover, March 24. Wind W. Came in the Fortune, Cock, from Hamburg for the Canaries; she has been on the Goodwin Sands; also came in the Philip and Mary, Granger, the Exchange, Harrison, and the Betty, Helwell, from Sunderland; the Unity, Dunn, for Waterford; and the Launceston, Avery, for Bristol, both from Ostend; and the Lapais, Hilde Roclop, from Rotterdam for Fecamp. This last was sent in by the Sutherland Privateer, Capt. Sutherland, of London.

Deal, March 24. Wind W. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ships the Duke and Kinfaul; the Prince of Orange, Westcot, for East India; the Swift Privateer, the Three Brothers, Hebben, the Prosperous Increase, Sligatholm, the Garrat, Robson, the Success, Bladson, and the Joshua, Alley, all for Portsmouth.

Graveland, March 24. Passed by the Jacob, Brittain, from St. Kitts; the Lady Elizabeth, Bredamus, the Mary, Barnes, and the Young Catherine, Hendrick, all from Amsterdam; the Enighead, Smith, from Norway; the

Anne and Catherina, Rolus, from Friezeland; and the Princess Royal, Robins, from Hamburg.

Arrived

At Jamaica, the New Industry, Clark, and the Boston, Calcot, both from London.

At Leghorn, the Catherine, Genner, from Cork; the Mary, Hebb, for Montsbay; and the New Clariton, Warren, for New England.

LONDON.

They write from Hamburg, that a certain Alliance has been lately concluded between Powers that are not named, which will very suddenly become Publick; and is of such a Nature, as to give a sudden and unexpected Turn to the Affairs of Europe.

The little Republick of Lucca, in imitation of that of Genoa, has resolved to raise an Army of 5000 Men; and to call in, if it should be found necessary, the Austrians to their Assistance, in order to prevent the Count de Gages from making their City a Place of Arms.

The last Letters from Munich inform us, that the Elector's Declaration or Rescript, in Support of the Pretensions of his House, is at length come abroad, and has been sent to his Ministers at Foreign Courts. It is likewise said, that they have been so much alarmed in that Capital, that the Prince of Saxe Hildberghausen set out at Midnight, in order to assemble a Corps sufficient to restrain the Enemy from advancing towards that City.

They write from Paris, that the Disputes said to have been rais'd at Lyons, are in fact a Rebellion; and that no less than 15,000 Journeymen Weavers, and such Sort of People, are in Arms. The Count de Laurec, who was said to have Orders to terminate those Disputes, is actually march'd with eight Battalions, who carry with them the prevailing Arguments of Powder and Ball.

They write from Dusseldorp, that the Elector Palatine has, of a sudden, countermanded the Orders he lately issued for his Troops taking the Field; whence it is infer'd, that he has concluded a Treaty of Neutrality with the Court of Vienna.

The Chateau Dogger Privateer, of Dunkirk, Capt. Norbert Kempinck, of 12 Carriage and 8 Swivel Guns, and 86 Men, is taken by the Wager Man of War, Capt. Forest, off Yarmouth, the 19th of March.

The Black River, Butler, and the Albion, Moore, both from Cork, were lost at Jamaica in the late Hurricane.

The Bell Frigate, Capt. Starkey, 380 Tons, 600 Hogsheads of Sugar, from St. Christophers for London, is taken by the Grand Turk Privateer, and carried into St. Ma'o. She was taken within 10 Leagues of Cork.

The French Ship mentioned in this Paper to be carried into Guernsey, is the Diamond, Capt. Poignant, from San Domingo for Nantz. She was taken by the Prosperity Privateer of Guernsey, and the Norton Privateer of Weymouth.

The Name of the French Ship, mentioned lately in this Paper to be carried into Jersey, is the Clement, Le Pape, from San Domingo for Nantz. She was taken by the Charming Nancy Privateer, Capt. Luce.

Yesterday a Boat going for Depford ran foul of a Ship's Anchor near Limehouse, and immediately sunk, by which Accident the Waterman's Apprentice and a young Woman were drowned.

Serjeant-Major Howard, of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, is appointed Keeper of the Savoy, in the room Capt. Dodd, lately deceased.

Yesterday an Apprentice to a Chemist in Dartmouth-street fell out of a Two-pair of Stairs Window into the Street; by which Accident he was so much hurt, that his Life is despair'd of.

Yesterday Richard Cooper was committed to Wood-street Compter, by Mr. Alderman Baker, for robbing Sir Gregory Page's Lady on Blackheath, of twelve Guineas and a Half, about three Weeks ago: as likewise for robbing another Lady about a Week ago at the same Place.

The Paragraph in this Paper last Week, relating to the Death of ——— Edwin, Esq; at his Lodgings at Knightbridge, proves a Mistake.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	04 26	04 45

Bank Stock, Nothing done. India, 182, for the opening. South Sea, 107. Old Annuity, Nothing done. New ditto, 108 7-8ths to 109. Three per Cent. 88 3-4ths. Ditto 1743, 88 1-half to 5-8ths. Ditto 1744, 88 1-half to 5-8ths. Ditto 1745, 87 1-8th. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 84 1-half. London Assurance, 11 1-4th. India Bonds, 11. 6s. to 7s. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 15 s. Salt Talties, Nothing done. per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. ditto, Three per Cent. Discount. Three per Cent. Ditto, Twelve per Cent. Discount. Million

Bank, Nothing done. Equivalent, 110. Tolls 19 s. 6 d.

This Day is Published,
Being the Sixth Night of Acting
(Price 1 s. 6 d.)

TANCRED and SIGISMUND
Tragedy. As it is acted at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, by his Majesty's Servants.
By Mr. THOMSON.
Printed for A. Millar, opposite to Catherine Street Strand.

THE Anniversary Meeting
A Society corresponding with the Incorporated Society of the City of Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Workmen in Ireland, will be held in the Ventry Room of the Theatre Royal, St. Mary le Bow in Cheap-side, on Thursday the 28th of March at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely, on which Occasion there will be a Sermon preach'd by the Right Rev. Father God, Mathew, Lord Bishop of Bangor.
N. B. It is hoped the Nobility and Gentry, &c. (now in London) will favour the English Corresponding Society with their Company at Church on this Occasion.
Prayers will begin at Eleven o'Clock.

THIS is to give Notice to the
and Company of the Saltash Privateer, who were on board at the taking of the Prize, and to the Officers and Company of the same Privateer, Capt. John Huddy, who were on board at the taking of the Prize the Two Brothers and Sisters, and who continued on their Duty according to their Articles, or their proper Representatives, may receive their Share of the Produce of the said Ships and Cargoes, at the Tavern the Corner of Tower-street, on Wednesday the 28th of March, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, till Three.
And if such are not then demanded, may be received the same Place, the first Wednesday in every Month, Year.

This Day is Published,
(Price One Shilling)

Admiral MATHEWS's Charge
A Vice-Admiral LESTOCK directed and composed a King's Letterman.

Let him
Submit his actions to the publick censure,
And stand the judgment of a Roman Judge:
Bid him do this, and Cato is his friend,
Nay more, though Cato's voice was never employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to punish crimes,
Myself will mount the Rostrum in his stead
And strive to gain his pardon from the People.

Printed for John Millar, near Whitehall, and at the Crooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

This Day at Noon will be Published,
(Price Sixpence)

THE Minutes of a Court Martial
on board his Majesty's Ship Lenox, in the Harbour, on the 31st of January last, to enquire into the Conduct of the Commanders of the Hampshire and Dreadnought, for not engaging the Fleuret and two French Men of War.
Together with the Deposition and Examination of Officers and Men, who were on board the said Ships at the Time of the said Chase.
Printed for J. Whifton, Bookseller in Fleet-street.

This Day is Published,
(In One Volume Quarto)
(Price bound 10s. 6d.)

A Paraphrase with Notes on the
to the Romans

To which is prefix'd,
A Key to the Apostolic Writings, or an Essay to explain the Gospel Scheme, and the principal Words and Phrases the Apostles have used in describing it.

By JOHN TAYLOR,
Minister of the Gospel in Norwich.
Psalm xcii. 4, 5. Thou Lord hast made me as a Work: I will triumph in the Works of thy Hand.
O Lord, how great are thy Works! and thy Thoughts very deep.
Printed and Sold by J. Waugh, at the Theatre in Gracechurch-street.

This Day is ready to be delivered to the

Subscribers,
(By J. Brotherton, at the Bible in Cornhill, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultney, opposite Catherine-street in the Strand; at the Turk's Head in Gracechurch-street; at Leake, Bookseller at Bath; who fill complete in Subscriptions)

THE FIRST VOLUME
A Critical and Chronological
showing the Rise, Progress, Decline, and Fall of Knowledge. In Two Periods.
I. The Period of Tradition from Adam to Moses.
II. The Period of Letters from Moses to Christ.
By HENRY WINDER.
N. B. The Second Volume is in the Press, and will be published with all convenient Speed. The Two Volumes contain about Seventy Sheets. The Subscription is for a Volume, send in Blue Paper; the whole Subscription paid on delivery of the Fifth Volume.